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THE TABLET.

No. LXXXVI.

"Popularity is a different thing from influence."

IT may ſeem a contradiction, but it is very true, that a man may be a favorite of the people at large, while he has little or no perſonal influence over individuals. The cauſes which make a man popular are not thoſe which make him reſpected. A man by cheriſhing the prejudices, and playing upon the weakneſſes of the populace, may render himſelf the object of their favors, though at the ſame time, he may not be ſuppoſed a perſon either of talents or integrity.

Popularity allures the imagination ſo forcibly that it betrays us into errors, and tempts us to depart from thoſe principles, which alone can procure real weight of character. There is no point in which men deceive themſelves ſo much, as in the pleaſure and advantage, they expect to derive from popular applauſe. This is a bubble that will often burſt; a phantom that will diſappear upon the ſlighteſt touches. It is eaſy to perceive that the popularity of moſt men is liable to ſo much uncertainty and vexation, that a diſcerning perſon can behold it without envy or deſire. How can it be otherwiſe? Can it reaſonably be expected that applauſe or preferment, procured without merit, and beſtowed without diſcretion, can be of any long duration?

There may however be inſtances of men, who may be the idol of the people, and yet poſſeſs ſuch real excellence of character as to be held in eſtimation by the wiſe and virtuous. Such examples are rare and do not refute the general remark, that popularity is no proof of abilities or honeſty. The only ſure way to acquire and preſerve influence is to obſerve a juſt and honorable line of conduct. There may be a more expeditious method to gain popular notice, but it will prove fallacious in the end. Nothing can be more eaſy than to flatter and deceive mankind, and perhaps an artful man may carry on the deception for years, but he will lead a life of riſque and diſquietude.

In a country like this, many perſons wiſh fame and promotion. To obtain them, by ſome means or other, is one of the ſtrongeſt inclinations an ambitious man can feel. His impetuoſity drives him into meaſures that may for a while ſucceed; but it is only the prudent and virtuous character who can depend on maintaining an influence in ſociety.

A man who acts on conſiſtent principles may in moments of popular deluſion be diſregarded and overlooked; but take chances as they riſe, he will probably gain more honor and advantage, than the man of duplicity who flatters the humors, rather than promotes the intereſt of the community.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I HAVE ſeen the Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, and conſidered it with the attention which the importance of the ſubject deſerves. It is not to derogate from his merit, or with a view to embarraſs public meaſures, that I take up my pen. He is a man of acknowledged abilities, muſt be poſſeſſed of the beſt information, and I have no reaſon to doubt the goodneſs of his heart; yet I cannot ſay that I am ſatisfied either with his ſcheme or the reaſoning upon which it is founded.

Politicks are not my province, I have no right to guide the helm of ſtate, nor have I abilities to direct thoſe who have, yet thanks to the united exertions of my countrymen I am a freeman, and as ſuch have a right to give my ſentiments on public meaſures: if they have no weight in themſelves they will fall of courſe, their being mine will not ſupport them.

The grand propoſition is "that an *adequate* proviſion for the ſupport of the *public credit*, is a matter of high importance to the honor and proſperity of the United States." But how this public credit is to be honorably ſupported is the important queſtion, to this he truly anſwers "by good faith, by a punctual performance of contracts," and he further obſerves that "It is agreed on all hands, that that part of the debt which has been contracted abroad and is denominated the foreign debt, ought to be provided for according to the preciſe terms of the contract," and how elſe I would aſk, will any contract be "punctually performed?" But the domeſtic debt of the United States is immenſely large, and here the intereſting problem occurs, "Is it in the power of the United States." On this point we differ widely, his reaſoning tends to ſhew that it is not, *in prudence*. I ſhall endeavor hereafter to ſhew that it is, but muſt beg leave firſt to make a few obſervations on his plans for the reduction of the intereſt. Notwithſtanding his obſervations on the ſacred nature of contracts, and his declaration "that no change in the rights of its creditors ought to be attempted without their voluntary conſent, and that this conſent ought to be voluntary in fact as well as in name," let us ſee how the ſequel of the plan agrees with theſe obſervations and declarations. A ſubſcription to a loan is offered, with various inducements. If I voluntarily ſubſcribe to this loan, on any of theſe inducements, all is well enough; tho the old contract is not complied with, yet a new one is entered into with my voluntary approbation; but if I do not chooſe to ſubſcribe to the new loan, how then? Why then after the intereſt on all the reſt of the public debts is paid, I may come in for a ſhare of what money is left, *if there is any*; but am I to receive that ſhare on the terms of my contract? No, truly, I ſhall even then receive my intereſt only at four per cent. Is this then ſupporting the public credit with honor? Is this a ſacred compliance with contracts and a voluntary ſubſcription? Juſt as voluntary as the *donations* made by the clergy on the *demand* of the Roman Pontiff or the moſt Chriſtian King.

But what have Americans done that they are not equally entitled with foreigners to a ſtrict compliance with "the preciſe terms of their contracts?" Or what ſecurity ſhall we have that we ſhall not, ten years hence be called upon *voluntarily* to enter into a *new contract?* Can any obligation which ſhall at preſent be entered into be more binding than the words of the preſent conſtitution, which ſays, art. 6, "All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this conſtitution ſhall be as valid * againſt the United States under this conſtitution, as under the confederation."

But granting, what by the way I utterly deny, that the intereſt of the public debt, computed at 6 per cent. is not in "the power of the United States" to command, yet the ſcheme for the reduction of it and the inducements held out are not ſo clear to common underſtandings as I could wiſh, it therefore opens a field for the knowing ones to take advantage of the leſs knowing, and I think we have travelled too long already in the road of ſpeculation. A conſiderable part of it is calculated upon the ſpirit of adventure, whereas private economy and individual induſtry ought to be promoted by every meaſure of government.

But it will be ſaid that no man ought to object to a meaſure, unleſs he will propoſe what he thinks better.

Let us therefore conſider whether the intereſt on the public debt is ſo immenſe, that an adequate proviſion for it is not "in the power of the United States." According to the ſtatements made by the Secretary, the principal of the foreign debt, is 10,070,307 dollars, the annual intereſt 542,599 66

The prin. of the the domeſtic debt 27,383,917 47 the annual intereſt of which at 6 pr. cent. is	1,643,035 5
The whole annual intereſt then is,	2,185,634 71
Add to this for current ſervices,	600,000
The amount of the annual demand is then	2,785,634 71
An immenſe ſum it is true, but who will ſay it exceeds the power of the United States, when by the eſtimate of the Secretary's report it is ſtated that one branch of the revenue only, viz. the impoſt may be made immediately to neat the annual ſum of	2,843,400
Which leaves a ſurplus of	57,765 19
annually, without the Poſt-Office, eſtimated at	100,000

more, and both of theſe are conſidered as increaſing branches of the revenue.

It will be obſerved that in this calculation, I have not taken in the ſtate debts, true I have not, and for two very obvious reaſons, viz. That the United States have no more right to intermeddle with the ſtate debts than with the private debts of individuals, and that the States are much more competent to this object themſelves than the United States can be.

But it will be ſaid that I have made no calculation upon the arrears of intereſt in the above ſtatement, true I have not, my object was to examine whether our annual reſources were not equal to our annual expenditures, and I think I have fairly ſhewn that by the beſt eſtimates that can at preſent be procured they are fully equal after making a very handſome allowance for failures and contingences.

The intereſt on the domeſtic debt to the 31ſt December 1790 is eſtimated at Dollars. 13,030,168 20

From this ſum deduct two years intereſt, viz. from December 31, 1788,	3,286,070 10
The remainder is	9,744,098 10

For the payment and redemption of which, meaſures ought immediately to be taken.

I deduct two years intereſt, as above, becauſe meaſures ought to be taken for the payment of the intereſt due for the year 1789, within the courſe of the year 1790, and in future the payment of the intereſt for every year ought to commence the firſt day of the next ſucceeding year, this, though but half a years intereſt ſhould be paid at a time, which by the way I think will be eaſieſt for the public and moſt advantageous for the individual, and will be a degree of punctuality of which no creditor will ever complain.

By a number of acts of the late Congreſs of the United States, requiſitions have been made upon the ſeveral States both in actual money and indents; ſome of theſe have perhaps been fully complied with, and others in part, by particular States; there are however large ſums in arrear upon thoſe requiſitions from every State, theſe ought never to be loſt ſight of, becauſe the ſeveral States not having paid in proportion to each other, great injuſtice would be done by it to thoſe States which have paid with the moſt alacrity. I would propoſe therefore that indents ſhould iſſue for the arrears of intereſt on the whole of the domeſtic debt to the 31ſt December, 1788, that the ſeveral States ſhould be immediately required to pay in the arrearages of the requiſitions made by the former government, and that the indents be received in payment as far as they will extend; the remainder in efficient money. I have not at hand ſufficient documents to make the neceſſary eſtimates, but do not doubt theſe arrearages will be found ſufficient to redeem the whole of the indents and pay the arrearages of intereſt on the foreign debt.

But it will be ſaid you have propoſed that the intereſt for the year 1789 ſhall be paid in the courſe of this year, how is this to be done ſeeing we have not the caſh in hand? I anſwer let impoſt bills be ſtruck, to the amount of one years intereſt, which ſhall be receivable, by the ſeveral collectors, for all duties both on impoſts and tonnage, except the duties on wine and ſpirits imported, which ſhould be payable in ſpecie only, and let thoſe bills be iſſued immediately for the payment of the laſt years intereſt. As this according to the eſtimates made by the Secretary would all be collected within the courſe of a year, it would anſwer the United States every purpoſe of money in the payment of intereſt; it would anſwer the individual every purpoſe of money in the payment of duties, and, if the neceſſary punctuality is kept up in the collection, it would be ready in the public offices by the times at which it would be wanted to pay the preſent years intereſt; by this continual rotation and demand it would be ſaved from depreciation and made to anſwer every valuable purpoſe.

The amount of the duties on wine and ſpirits imported, and the neat proceeds of the Poſt-Office ſhould be reſerved for the payment of the intereſt on the foreign debt and the current expences of government.

I cannot but be ſurprized to hear people cry out, and ſometimes men of information too, that the public debt is ſo great, that at the preſent rate of intereſt, it would ſink the whole United States; ſurely theſe perſons do not reflect on what they ſay, for clear it is, from the ſtatement which I have made, that the United States are competent to making "an adequate proviſion for the ſupport of public credit," even on the preſent terms of the contract, and that without attempting at direct taxation.—But ſuppoſing the whole of the revenue ariſing from the impoſt and tonnage duties and the poſt-office ſhould be appropriated to the payment of the intereſt, and reduction of the principal, of the foreign debt, and the current expences, yet internal taxation would prove a ſource ſufficient for the intereſt of the domeſtic debt, and the land-office under proper regulations might form a fund for its extinguiſhment: ſo that we need not even then deſpair.

The annual intereſt on the domeſtic debt, is but 1.643,035 5 dollars, and Mr. Jefferſon, in his notes on Virginia, if I miſtake not, ſays, that State alone can raiſe one million of dollars annually, by internal taxation, and this obſervation will be ſupported by what the State of New-Jerſey has done and is actually doing; this ſmall State without impoſt or exciſe, or other reſource, notwithſtanding ſhe was at the ſame time paying duties on imports to the neighboring States of New-York and Pennſylvania, to near the amount of the preſent continental duties, by mere dint of internal taxation, has, for four years paſt, annually paid intereſt on the domeſtic debt of the United States, *Dollars.* 83,358

And for the ſame time, to the receiver of continental taxes, at the rate of	6,500
And for two years paſt has annually raiſed for the payment of invalid penſioners,	10,666 60
Amounting to	100,524 60

Beſides which ſhe has ſupported her own government, pays £.12,500 annually for the intereſt on the State debt, and has between June 1787, and November 1789, reduced the principal of that debt £.29,477 18ſ. * yet ſo far are they from conſidering themſelves overburdened when the public good is the object, that the legiſlature at their laſt ſitting have ordered an additional tax of £.12,500 to be raiſed within the courſe of the preſent year, for ſinking ſo much of the paper money of the State now in circulation.

The amount of the State debt on the 1ſt November, 1789, was £.266,277 6 11,—from the above ſtatement therefore it appears, that New-Jerſey is able to pay her proportion † of the intereſt on the domeſtic debt of the United States, *on the preſent terms of the contract*, beſides ſupporting the government, paying the intereſt on the State debt, and extinguiſhing the principal in leſs than 22 years, and that if ſhe ſhould be relieved from paying the intereſt on the continental debt, ſhe can extinguiſh her State debt in about ſeven years—and this ſhe has been enabled to do by a judicious iſſue of revenue paper, for the payment of one years intereſt in advance, which has been collected every year for the payment of the next year's intereſt agreeably to the mode which I have propoſed to be put in practice by the United States—I know it will be objected that the Jerſey paper has depreciated—true it has, but the revenue paper did not until it was injudiciouſly burdened with an emiſſion of £100,000 in loan-office paper, to continue in circulation unredeemed for twelve years, and with it made a legal tender—but ſuppoſe it had depreciated before that time, it had one grand difficulty to encounter which continental paper would not, viz. that there was no object to create a demand for it in any State but our own, whereas all our trade was carried on with our neighboring States, and the balance entirely againſt us, of courſe it was to make payments in other States that money was principally in demand.

A JERSEY MAN.

* *The ſtatement publiſhed with the Secretary's report is unauthenticated and very erroneous.*

† *About one ſeventeenth part.*

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* *The members of the preſent Congreſs have all ſworn to ſupport this article of the conſtitution.*

FRANCE.

THO an Archbiſhop holds the great ſeal of France the royal aſſent was given, and the great ſeal affixed to the decree of the national aſſembly almoſt the inſtant it was preſented, by which the church is ſtripped of her immenſe poſſeſſions.

This decree will be felt by thoſe who probably did not think themſelves likely to be affected by it, for the principle on which it is founded, ſhakes the tenure by which every corporate body in France holds property.

The decree for ſuſpending for a time, or proviſionally, the power of eccleſiaſtical ſuperiors to admit any perſon of either ſex to make religious or monaſtic vows, alſo received the royal aſſent.

LONDON, November, 4.

Extract a letter from Madrid, October 6.

"In order to prevent the conſequences of the ſpirit of inſurrection, which is ſpreading from kingdom, to kingdom, and has already made ſome progreſs in this, our Monarch has reſolved to aſſemble the ancient Courts of Spain. His Majeſty has accordingly announced to all the towns who have a right to ſend Deputies to prepare for ſuch Purpoſe.

"This ſolemn Aſſembly is to be held in this capital, at the Place del Buon Retiro, in the great Hall of the kingdom—thus named, becauſe it contains the armories of the ſeventeen kingdoms which compoſe this Monarchy."

UNITED STATES.

GEORGE-TOWN, January 27.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in New Orleans, to his friend in this town, dated 12th Dec. 1789.

"The ſparks of liberty which were diſcovered ſome time paſt in South-America have now actually broke out into a flame. Yes, my friend, the American Fever, which has ſhaken to its foundations the thrones of enlightened Europe, has found its way to this land of ignorance and ſuperſtition:—by accounts received over land from Mexico, all bids fair for a revolution. The inhabitants of this rich and fertile country, who have been the dupes and ſport of prieſt-craft for centuries paſt, begin to open their eyes—they have refuſed to pay the fourth part of the produce of their mines to the king, in conſequence of which the viceroy ordered the European troops to take poſſeſſion of ſome of the moſt valuable mines in

the neighbourhood of the city of Mexico—this happened in October laſt; and about the 20th of Nov. upwards of 7000 of the inhabitants appeared under arms, amongſt whom were the moſt reſpected characters of the country; they marched and attacked the troops who had taken poſſeſſion of their property; an engagement took place—the greateſt part of the kings troops fell a ſacrifice, and the people retook their poperty—they were afterwards joined by a large body of Indians (who make the greater part of the inhabitants) and then proceeded to the city of Mexico, where they took poſſeſſion of the King's magazines, arſenals, &c. the viceroy, the chief officers, the prieſts and jeſuits, the moſt obnoxious to the natives, fled towards Carthagena. Two expreſſes arrived here over land. Government wiſhes to conceal it from the people, but time will diſcloſe the whole of this intereſting affair."

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5.

The diſtrict court for the diſtrict of New-York was opened on Tueſday laſt by the Hon. James Duane, Judge of ſaid Court.

The following Gentlemen who had been ſummoned for the purpoſe, appeared and were ſworn as Grand Jurors, being the firſt Grand Jury aſſembled in this State under the authority of the United States, to wit:

Jacob Le Roy, ſen. Foreman, Francies Lewis, ſen. John Broome, Richard Platt, John Blagge, Eleazer Miller, Samuel B. Webb, Henry Remſen, ſen. William Denning, Walter Livingſton, William Maxwell, Comfort Sands, Alexander Macomb, William Edgar, Paſchal Nelſon Smith, James Farquhar, Alexander Stewart, James Nicholſon, Frederick Jay, Nicholas Hoffman, Cornelius Ray, Abijah Hammond, Joſeph Hallett.

His Honor the Judge then gave the following Charge:

Gentleman of the Grand Jury.

In a charge to the firſt Grand Inqueſt convened for this Diſtrict, I tread an unbeaten path. We are now become emphatically a nation. A new Conſtitution pervades the United-States, with adequate powers for their government and protection. New laws are promulged, both with reſpect to crimes and civil obligations; and new judicatories eſtabliſhed for the adminiſtration of juſtice. To examine the nature of thoſe inſtitutions, and their affects on our former ſyſtem, would be a work of time, and indeed difficult to be accompliſhed without further experience. But I have no intention to enter upon a diſcuſſion ſo extenſive. For us it is ſufficient that the conſtitution and laws of the United-States, *are the laws of the land*, ſanctioned by the higheſt authority, paramount to all political obligations; and commanding our reſpect and obedience. Happy are we that thus bound to ſubmiſſion, this conſtitution, after the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny, is ſo ſtrongly marked with the approbation of a vigilant and enlightened people! Happy that we may confidently truſt it will anſwer the ineſtimable purpoſes expreſſed in its preamble, that it will "form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, enſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to ourſelves and our poſterity."

After this introduction his Honor explained the judiciary powers of the United States—the Nature of the Courts inſtituted by virtue of thoſe powers—and the ſeveral laws of the union, violations of which are the ſubjects of cognizance to the Grand Jury of this diſtrict—and concluded with the following intereſting, and important obſervations.—

"You have perceived how much it muſt depend on you, and thoſe who may from time to time ſucceed you as grand jurors, to vindicate the authority of the United States, and particularly to prevent abuſe of office, and frauds in the revenue—evils of ſuch pernicious tendency.

"You will therefore be careful and diligent in executing your high truſt. The ſolemn oath which has been adminiſtered to you, will regulate your conduct. From your reſpectable characters I am aſſured that you will act independently and impartially, as much uninfluenced by the *fear*, as the *favor* of men.

"You will preſent things truly as they *exiſt in*, or *ſhall come* to your knowledge, weighing every circumſtance with deliberation, ſo that the innocent may not be vexed, nor the guilty eſcape unpuniſhed.

"I am happy that I have no particular accuſation to lay before you; and therefore diſmiſs you to your duty: not doubting but you will diſcharge it conſcientiouſly, and merit the thanks of your country.

Thurſday the Diſtrict Court of the United States, for the Diſtrict of New-York, again met, according to adjournment, when the Grand Jury preſented the following addreſs to the Court, in anſwer to the charge delivered to them at the opening of the court.

To the Hon. JAMES DUANE, Eſq. Judge of the Diſtrict of New-York.

SIR,

We, the Grand Jurors for the Diſtrict of New-York, beg leave to preſent our ſincere thanks for your excellent charge, in which the nature of our duty, and the judicial ſyſtem of the United-States are deſcribed in the cleareſt manner, and recommended by the moſt cogent reaſons.

Convinced that a government marked with the approbation of a vigilant and enlightened people, and calculated to extend the great bleſſings of liberty and union, to the lateſt poſterity, is entitled to our fulleſt confidence and ſupport. And ſenſible that we muſt chiefly depend upon the due execution of the laws impoſing duties, and an impoſt upon trade and navigation, for the ſupport of our government, the payment of our debts, and the re-eſtabliſhment of public credit. We conceive it our duty to declare, that our *whole conduct* ſhall be regulated by theſe ſentiments; that both by our influence and example, we will endeavor to promote the collection of the public revenue; and that, not only in our preſent capacity, but as private citizens, we ſhall exert ourſelves to bring offenders to the bar of public juſtice.

Such ſentiments as theſe we truſt are not peculiar to ourſelves, nor confined to any rank or deſcription of Citizens; but pervade and will govern the whole community. They are the natural reſult of univerſal attachment to a government formed to ſecure *the rights of man*, and in which, by neceſſary conſequence, public proſperity is connected with the happineſs and ſafety of individuals.

The Court in reply, thanked the Grand Jury for their reſpectful addreſs; and obſerved, that the ſentiments it contained were honorable to themſelves, and muſt produce great public good. The Grand Jury were then diſcharged, and the Court adjourned to meet again according to law.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1790.

THE bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States was read the third time.

The time for commencing the buſineſs, and the period to be allowed the Marſhals for compleating it, and making the returns, occaſioned conſiderable debate. The firſt Monday in Auguſt next was agreed to, as the day on which the enumeration ſhall begin by virtue of this law. But the Houſe did not come to any deciſion reſpecting the time to be allowed for making the returns. Several motions were made, which met with various objections—and the further conſideration of the bill was poſtponed.

In committee of the whole on the bill to eſtabliſh a uniform ſyſtem of naturalization. The terms on which foreigners ſhall be admitted to the rights of citizens, occaſioned a lengthy debate—which turned principally on the queſtions Whether reſidence ſhould be a requiſite to entitle to all the rights of citizenſhip? and if neceſſary, for what time, previous to the enjoyment of thoſe rights? A diverſity, and oppoſition of ſentiment appearing to prevail, on motion, the committee roſe, without coming to any determination—and the Houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

The enrolled bill for giving effect to the laws of the United States in the State of North-Carolina, was brought in by the committee, who reported that they had examined the ſame, and found it correct—the ſpeaker then ſigned the ſame.

Mr. Trumbull of the committee on the memorial of Roger Alden brought in a report which was read, and laid on the table.

The bill for eſtabliſhing a uniform ſyſtem of naturalization was again taken into conſideration by the committee of the whole.

The motion made yeſterday for ſtriking out the words from the bill "and ſhall have reſided within the United States for one whole year" was reſumed.

Mr. Stone was in favor of extending the previous time of reſidence to four or ſeven years.

Mr. Jackſon ſuggeſted the propriety of a term of probation, and a recommendation from the grand jury of the diſtrict, before foreigners ſhould be admitted to the rights of citizenſhip. He wiſhed that ſuch guards ſhould be provided as would prevent the privilege from being beſtowed on unworthy objects—for he hoped the time was nigh at hand, when it would be deemed as honorable to be a citizen of the United States, as it formerly was to be a citizen of Rome when ſhe was miſtreſs of the world.

Mr. Lawrance obſerved that as the United States contained vaſt tracts of uncultivated territory, it is their intereſt to have it ſettled with induſtrious citizens—and as ſuch citizens are to be obtained by emigration, it becomes the duty of government to hold out every encouragement, they therefore ought not to make their terms of admiſſion difficult.

Mr. Huntington ſaid that the terms of the bill are indefinite—that it requires the emigrant to take an oath that he intends to reſide in the United States, bnt how long and for what purpoſe are not aſcertained in the law.—He may determine to reſide here till he accompliſhes a particular object—and may go into the moſt obſcure part of the Union to take this oath—The community will not be benefited by ſuch emigrants, and therefore ought not to admit them to the privileges of citizens.

The mode of naturalization pointed out by this bill is much too eaſy.—In the ſtate to which I belong no perſon can be naturalized but by an act of the legiſlature; the ſame is the caſe in ſeveral of the other States, and in England—and I never knew a good inhabitant who wiſhed to be admitted to the rights of citizenſhip that did not find this mode ſufficiently eaſy.

The term that the emigrant ſhould reſide, ought to be long enough to give him an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the principles of the government, and of thoſe who are moſt proper to adminiſter it, otherwiſe he cannot exerciſe his privilege to the advantage of himſelf or the community.—He wiſhed therefore that the clauſe might be amended in ſuch a way as to leave the naturalization of foreigners to the State Legiſlatures.

Mr Clymer after ſome introductory obſervations ſaid, that in his opinion foreigners ſhould be gradually admitted to the rights of citizens,—that a reſidence for a certain time ſhould entitle them to hold property, &c. but the higher rights of citizens, ſuch as electing and being elected to office, ſhould require a longer period—permitting theſe rights to be aſſumed and exerciſed at a ſhorter period would not operate as an inducement to perſons to emigrate—as the great object in emigration is generally to procure a more comfortable ſubſiſtence, or to better the circumſtances of the individuals—and the exerciſe of particular privileges is but a ſecondary conſideration.

Mr. Page and Mr. Lee, were in favor of an eaſy mode of admitting foreigners—that the period previous to their enjoying and exerciſing the rights of citizens, ſhould be ſhort—as this would tend greatly to encouraging emigrations into the United States.

Mr. Seney obſerved, that the United States have a right to impoſe the qualifications on the electors of officers for the general government—but have no right to interfere in thoſe of the electors of officers in the State governments—and while I am in favor, ſaid he, of holding out proper encouragement to foreigners, and would very early admit them to hold property, yet I think it would be of dangerous tendency, to admit ſtrangers ſuddenly to all the rights of citizens. He was oppoſed to adopting any mode that ſhould interfere with the laws of the particular States, and in favor of recommitting the bill to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Jackſon, was alſo in favor of a recommitment. He ſaid there were ſo many propoſitions before the committee that he ſhould not know how to vote—he obſerved that the ideas of ſome gentlemen with reſpect to naturalization, will ſubject the United States to the inconveniences and impoſitions which take place in ſome of the individual States; where it has been frequently the caſe, that in a warmly conteſted election, the wharves and ſhipping have been ſtripped of ſailors, and carried in bodies to vote.

Mr. Burke ſpoke largely on the ſubject, and reprobated a ſyſtem that would produce corruption and a violation of the rights of the citizens in elections, and moved for the recommitment.

Mr. Clymer ſaid he was in favor of the motion, but thought it would be beſt to paſs to the next clauſe firſt, which involved the caſe of that particular claſs of perſons denominated refugees.

Mr. Tucker propoſed a clauſe by which foreigners ſhould be admitted to the rights of citizens, ſo far as to poſſeſs property, immediately after their arrival into the country on taking an oath of fidelity to the United States, and giving ſatisfactory evidence of their intention to reſide therein—and that three years reſidence ſhould be requiſite to entitle to the rights of election.

Mr. Livermore ſaid, that if he could get thro the labyrinth of order, he would move that the committee ſhould riſe, and that the bill ſhould be recommitted to a ſelect committee—he obſerved that in the committee of the whole the buſineſs is now involved and perplexed, by motion after motion, in ſuch a manner, that it put in him mind of a certain book which ſays, that in a certain aſſembly one hath a pſalm, a ſecond hath a doctrine, and another hath a prophecy, &c.—till the whole is in confuſion.

He pointed out the difficulties that would reſult from not making reſidence a qualification of citizenſhip—upon the plan of ſome gentlemen who would admit foreigners upon taking an oath, it is not the United States who make citizens of foreigners—they make themſelves citizens.

Mr. Sedgwick was alſo in favor of the committee's riſing, and urged it from the conſideration of the ſmall progreſs that the committee had made in two days diſcuſſion of the bill—motion has been piled on motion in ſuch a manner ſaid he, that we appear to be involved in an inextricable labyrinth.

The motion for the riſing of the committee was oppoſed by Mr. Smith (S. C.) he ſaid, that ſeveral queſtions had been diſcuſſed ſo fully, that

the committe could now come to a deciſion as well, or better than at any other time—It is a queſtion with ſome gentlemen whether reſidence ſhall be requiſite to citizenſhip—this it appeared neceſſary to determine previous to any further diſcuſſion —as the queſtion will continually occur, till the ſenſe of the committee is known—ſeveral other queſtions which depend on this, may now be decided, in this way the mind of the committee maybe known, after which the bill may be recommitted to a ſelect committee who may arrange the ſeveral parts of the bill ſo as to meet the general idea more fully.

The motion for the committee's riſing was carried in the affirmative.

It was then voted that the bill be recommitted to a ſelect committee conſiſting of a member from every State.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.—It was moved to recommit the bill.

Mr. Sedgwick adverting to the preſent rate of repreſentation of the ſeveral States in Congreſs, and in which there is, ſaid he, the moſt palpable inequality——obſerved, that it was abſolutely neceſſary that ſuch an enumeration as would be competent to equalizing the repreſentation ſhould be made previous to the next election—this is expected by the people on the idea of right and juſtice—and the conſtitution has wiſely provided for it—nor will the people who are not fully repreſented be eaſy without enjoying that weight and influence in the national legiſlature to which they are entitled—Mr. Sedgwick then read a propoſition which he meant to offer as a clauſe to be incorporated in the bill when it ſhall be recommitted.

Mr. Jackſon made ſome animadverſions on this propoſition, and reprobated its principles generally, more eſpecially as it would not allow ſufficient time to complete the enumeration, and particularly as it propoſes that the Preſident of the United States ſhall determine the number of inhabitants from the returns he ſhall receive from the Marſhals, and the ratio of repreſentation on thoſe returns.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) objected to the propoſition as not allowing ſufficient time—he then went over the ſeveral periods which muſt probably elapſe before the buſineſs of enumeration can be compleated—from which it appeared that the object of the motion cannot be effected ſo as to make any alteration in the next election proper.

Mr. White made ſome obſervations on the propoſition, and pointed out the difficulties that would attend the meaſure, as ſome of the States had paſſed laws regulating the time of elections—and preſumed that the Legiſlature would never delegate to any man, or men, the power of determining the ratio of repreſentation.

Mr. Lawrance was in favor of recommiting the bill: He obſerved, that it appeared to him, that the rule or ratio of repreſentation ought to be determined previous to aſcertaining the number of inhabitants—as in all probability that rule would be agreed to with leſs prejudice and partiality, while the contingencies which may affect it, are unknown.

Mr. Jackſon obſerved, that this ſuggeſtion is an artifice, covered however with too thin a veil not to be ſeen thro—it is too unſubſtantial to ſupport itſelf—the Conſtitution has ſettled the point already. He then recited thoſe clauſes which particularly point out the number of repreſentatives which each State is entitled to elect, previous to any actual enumeration—the Conſtitution plainly directs an enumeration therefore, before the ratio of a future repreſentation ſhall be ſettled.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) obſerved, that the ratio of repreſentation is already propoſed by Congreſs in the amendments ſent out to the Legiſlatures: He hoped that nothing would be done to impede the progreſs and ratification of thoſe amendments.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid, that when he came forward with the propoſition, he ſuppoſed it founded in ſuch fair and equal principles, that he did not anticipate the ſmalleſt objection would have been made by any gentlemen whatever.

It is a ſimple propoſition that juſtice ſhould be done—that a more equal repreſentation ſhould be attempted, and effected—If inequalities do exiſt, and that they do, is very evident—can any gentleman object to a remedy?

Some other obſervations were made, and then the motion for recommitting the bill to a committee of the whole Houſe was put and carried in the affirmative.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

A memorial of Joſeph Henderſon, and John Carnes, executors to the eſtate of Edward Carnes, deceaſed, was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The report of the committee on the memorial of Roger Alden, was taken into conſideration—this report after ſtating the ſervices performed by Mr. Alden, in conſequence of the charge which devolved on him by having the cuſtody of the papers and records of the late Congreſs, propoſes that he ſhould be allowed a ſalary at the rate of 1000 dollars per annum, during the time he has been employed as aforeſaid, alſo neceſſary expences—and that the clerk which has been his aſſiſtant, be allowed at the rate of 500 dollars per annum.

This report was amended by adding theſe words after "per annum"—*Until the Secretary of State ſhall enter on the duties of his office*—and then accepted, and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The Secretary at war having reported on ſundry petitions and memorials referred to him—the reports were read, and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill for the remiſſion, or mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain caſes.—The bill was read and diſcuſſed in paragraphs. A motion was made that the following words, viz. "*Offering to confeſs judgment for the ſame*" previous to relief being granted, ſhould be ſtruck out.

Mr. Ames ſaid he was indifferent whether the words were retained or ſtruck out—he wiſhed however that the principles of the bill ſhould be well underſtood—he conceived that a ſtrict adherence to rule even if it ſhould ſometimes be attended with ſome degree of rigor, was a leſs evil than a lax mode of executing the laws; that it may be conſidered as a great grievance to have frequent recourſe to qualified interpretations of the laws—with regard to the revenue laws, it muſt ſtrike every perſon that a certainty in the rule ſhould be maintained in all poſſible caſes—ſtill fines, penalties and forfeitures may be incurred in ſuch a way as may entitle to relief.—The object of the bill is to grant ſuch relief with the leaſt riſque to the revenue, and in ſuch way as that the perſon may receive it as ſoon as poſſible.

Mr. Sedgwick was in favor of the motion, and pointed out the injuſtice of requiring a confeſſion previous to granting relief, as it would violate the feelings of a perſon not conſcious of guilt—beſides ſubjecting him inevitably to the loſs of one half his property.

Mr. Burke wiſhed the whole clauſe ſhould be eraſed, he ſaid it was like making a man confeſs murder and then hanging him for his confeſſion.

Mr. Wadſworth ſtated a caſe to ſhew that this law would make the ſituation of perſons deſigned to be relieved by it, much worſe than it now is—and will eventually deſtroy the coaſting trade.

Mr. Lawrance ſtated the proceſs by the law as it now ſtands, by which perſons abſolutely violating the laws intentionally or through ignorance, are precluded from all relief—he therefore inſiſted that it is neceſſary that this confeſſion of judgment ſhould accompany the application for relief, in caſes deſigned to be provided for by the bill—without this confeſſion the application appears to be abſurd—he was therefore oppoſed to the motion for ſtriking out the words.

Mr. Smith was in favor of ſtriking out the words.

Mr. Sturges obſerved, that he did not conceive the relief propoſed to be adminiſtered, ought to be conſidered in the light of mercy, but of juſtice. The mode of relief pointed out by this bill, let the circumſtances be as they will, leaves the ſufferer in a ſituation that no perſon ought to be liable to, who is not guilty of intentional and wilful violation of the laws—for at any rate he is to loſe one half his property. He thought the caſe, ſtated by the gentleman from South Carolina, very pertinent to the preſent.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid, he hoped if theſe words are ſtruck out, that the whole clauſe would be eraſed, and that there would be a more equitable mode pointed out. He adverted to the practice in England, where the application for relief is made to the Commiſſioners after trial.

Mr. White followed Mr. Fitzſimons in ſimilar obſervations.

Mr. Ames entered into a full diſcuſſion of the principles of the bill—and obſerved, that he doubted not when the committee had poſſeſſed themſelves of a more perfect knowledge of its operation and tendency, it would meet with approbation. With reſpect to the offender's loſing his whole property on confeſſion, he obſerved, that this inconvenience may be prevented, by the perſon's filing his petition previous to the entry's being made by the perſons ſeizing the property—and this he will always have it in his power to do.

Mr. Burke ſaid that the bill ſo far from affording the relief propoſed, would prove a ſnare to to the citizens, for a confeſſion of guilt would inevitably involve the loſs of one half of his property whether he merits puniſhment or not.

Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Stone, and Mr. Scott ſpake on the ſubject.

The motion for ſtriking out the words being put was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Fitzſimons then moved that the committee ſhould riſe—the committee roſe, and the Houſe agreed to the amendment.

It was then moved that the bill ſhould be recommitted.—This motion was adopted.

The report of the Secretary at War on the petition of Ezra Smith was taken into conſideration.

This report went into a general conſideration of the caſes of ſundry officers of the late army, whoſe particular circumſtances appear to call for the interpoſition of government in their favor.

It was moved that this report ſhould be referred to a ſelect committee, who ſhould be inſtructed to bring in a bill purſuant thereto.

This motion was oppoſed as eſtabliſhing an improper precedent—it was contended that it ought to be previouſly diſcuſſed in a committee of the whole, and the reſult of their deliberations ſhould be the baſis of the bill that may be thought neceſſary.

On the other hand, it was ſaid, that the ſtate of facts is before the Houſe, on which they may form a judgment, that the going into a committee of the whole would not throw any new light on the ſubject and that the Houſe is now prepared to refer it to a ſelect committee as fully as they can be after the form is gone through.

The motion for referring the report to a ſelect committee was withdrawn—It was then ordered that the report ſhould lie on the table.

Adjourned till Monday 11 o'clock.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 6.

Wedneſday laſt the Supreme Court of the United States, met agreeable to adjournment. An order was read, appointing JOHN TUCKER, Eſq. [late clerk to the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts] their Clerk—who was accordingly qualified. Two other orders were alſo read, to wit.

Ordered that the ſeal of *this Court* ſhall be, the arms of the United States engraven on a circular piece of ſteel of the ſize of a dollar, with theſe words in the margin—*the ſeal of the Supreme Court of the United States*——Ordered that the Seals of the *Circuit Courts* ſhall be the arms of the United States engraven on circular pieces of ſilver of the ſize of half a dollar, with theſe words in the margin, viz. In the upper part—*The ſeal of the Circuit Court*—In the lower part—*the name of the Diſtrict for which it is intended*—After which the court adjourned until one o'clock on Friday.

Yeſterday the Supreme Court of the United States met purſuant to adjournment. Among other buſineſs tranſacted, we hear, that

The Hon. ELIAS BOUDINOT, of New-Jerſey,
The Hon. THOMAS HARTLEY, of Pennſylvania,
The Hon. RICHARD HARRISON, of New-York,

were admitted Counſellors at the Supreme Court of the United States.

Ordered, That perſons admitted as Counſellors ſhall not appear in the character of Attorneys, nor Attorneys in that of Counſellors at the Supreme Court of the United States.

Ordered, That no perſon ſhall be admitted as an Attorney at the Supreme Court of the United States, who ſhall not have practiſed three years in the Supreme Court of a particular State, and who ſhall not ſuſtain a juſt and fair character.

Ordered, That the Stile of all Writs and Proceſſes from the Supreme Court of the United States, be in the name of THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Court adjourned to Monday next.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Jan. 31.

"I received your letter in which you requeſt information in what light the Secretary's Report is viewed here: It has not yet been ſo fully examined as to produce a decided opinion on the merits of the different propoſitions; but it has thus far made very favorable impreſſions—and I am confident it will be approved of in proportion as it is examined. The truths it contains are great and intereſting, and will bear the teſt of the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny, while truth and juſtice are applauded by men.

"There are many conſiderations which give my mind perfect confidence and ſatisfaction on the ſubject of the public debt—ſome of them I will mention.

"1ſt. The ſecurity of property is one of the firſt objects for which government is inſtituted—and it would be a moſt flagrant infraction of the Conſtitution of the United States ſhould Congreſs injure the property of a very numerous and reſpectable claſs of the citizens by a violation of public contracts.

"2d. It is found policy in government to be honeſt—They cannot otherwiſe be reſpected—and it would be in vain for them to paſs laws to ſecure good morals and make ſubjects and citizens honeſt, ſhould they themſelves ſet an example of public injuſtice and fraud.

"3d. Thoſe who know the characters which compoſe the Legiſlature of the Union are ſatisfied that they never will be influenced by the maxims and principles which have ſtamped infamy on the name of Rhode Iſland. Could no dependence be placed on the perſonal characters of the Gentlemen in Congreſs, the ſcorn, reproach, and miſery, which Rhode Iſland has ſuffered by her diſhoneſt policy would ſufficiently warn them againſt the conſequences of a violation of public faith.

"We reſt aſſured that no law reſpecting the debt will paſs both Houſes, and have the ſanction of the Preſident, which is not founded in that righteouſneſs which exalteth a nation. The Conſtitution—the characters which compoſe Congreſs—the reſolution which was paſt laſt ſeſſion—the Preſident's ſpeech—and the anſwers to it—and the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, authoriſe the moſt perfect confidence in the meaſures of government."

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Thurſday, Ship St. James, Collins, Cadiz.
Friday, Schooner Sally, Weſt, Boſton, 7 days.

REPORT

Of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY to the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Jan.* 9, 1790.

[CONTINUATION.]

THE intereſting problem now occurs. Is it in the power of the United States, conſiſtently with thoſe prudential conſiderations, which ought not to be overlooked, to make a proviſion equal to the purpoſe of funding the whole debt, at the rates of intereſt which it now bears, in addition to the ſum which will be neceſſary for the current ſervice of the government?

The Secretary will not ſay that ſuch a proviſion would exceed the abilities of the country; but he is clearly of opinion, that to make it, would require the extenſion of taxation to a degree, and to objects, which the true intereſt of the public creditors forbids. It is therefore to be hoped, and even to be expected, that they will chearfully concur in ſuch modifications of their claims, on fair and equitable principles, as will facilitate to the government an arrangement ſubſtantial, durable and ſatisfactory to the community. The importance of the laſt characteriſtic will ſtrike every diſcerning mind. No plan, however flattering in appearance, to which it did belong, could be truly entitled to confidence.

It will not be forgotten, that exigencies may, ere long, ariſe, which would call for reſources greatly beyond what is now deemed ſufficient for the current ſervice; and that, ſhould the faculties of the country be exhauſted or even *ſtrained* to provide for the public debt, there could be leſs reliance on the ſacredneſs of the proviſion.

But while the Secretary yields to the force of theſe conſiderations, he does not loſe ſight of thoſe fundamental principles of good faith, which dictates, that every practicable exertion ought to be made, ſcrupulouſly to fulfil the engagements of the government; that no change in the rights of its creditors ought to be attempted without their voluntary conſent; and that this conſent ought to be voluntary in fact as well as in name. Conſequently, that every propoſal of a change ought to be in the ſhape of an appeal to their reaſon and to their intereſt; not to their neceſſities. To this end it is requiſite, that a fair equivalent ſhould be afforded for what may be aſked to be given up, and unqueſtionable ſecurity for the remainder. Without this, an alteration, conſiſtently with the credit and honor of the nation, would be impracticable.

It remains to ſee, what can be propoſed in conformity to theſe views.

It has been remarked, that the capital of the debt of the union is to be viewed in the light of an annuity at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleaſure of the government, by payment of the principal. And it will not be required, that the arrears of intereſt ſhould be conſidered in a more favorable light. The ſame character, in general, may be applied to the debts of the individual States.

This view of the ſubject admits, that the United States would have it in their power to avail themſelves of any fall in the market rate of intereſt, for reducing that of the debt.

This property of the debt is favorable to the public; unfavorable to the creditor. And may facilitate an arrangement for the reduction of intereſt, upon the baſis of a fair equivalent.

Probabilities are always a rational ground of contract. The Secretary conceives, that there is good reaſon to believe, if effectual meaſures are taken to eſtabliſh public credit, that the government rate of intereſt in the United States, will, in a very ſhort time, fall at leaſt as low as five per cent. and that in a period not exceeding twenty years, it will ſink ſtill lower, probably to four.

There are two principal cauſes which will be likely to produce this effect; one, the low rate of intereſt in Europe; the other, the increaſe of the monied capital of the nation, by the funding of the public debt.

From three to four per cent. is deemed good intereſt in ſeveral parts of Europe. Even leſs is deemed ſo, in ſome places. And it is on the decline; the increaſing plenty of money continually tending to lower it. It is preſumable, that no country will be able to borrow of foreigners upon better terms, than the United States, becauſe none can, perhaps, afford ſo good ſecurity. Our ſituation expoſes us leſs, than that of any other nation, to thoſe caſualties, which are the chief cauſes of expence; our incumberances, in proportion to our real means, are leſs, though theſe cannot immediately be brought ſo readily into action, and our progreſs in reſources from the early ſtate of the country, and the immenſe tracts of unſettled territory, muſt neceſſarily exceed that of any other. The advantages of this ſituation have already engaged the attention of the European money-lenders, particularly among the Dutch. And as they become better underſtood, they will have the greater influence. Hence as large a proportion of the caſh of Europe as may be wanted, will be, in a certain ſenſe, in our market, for the uſe of government. And this will naturally have the effect of a reduction of the rate of intereſt, not indeed to the level of the places, which ſend their money to market, but to ſomething much nearer to it, than our preſent rate.

The influence, which the funding of the debt is calculated to have, in lowering intereſt, has been already remarked and explained. It is hardly poſſible, that it ſhould not be materially affected by ſuch an increaſe of the monied capital of the nation, as would reſult from the proper funding of ſeventy millions of dollars. But the probability of a decreaſe in the rate of intereſt, acquires confirmation from facts, which exiſted prior to the revolution. It is well known, that in ſome of the ſtates, money might with facility be borrowed, on good ſecurity, at five per cent. and, not unfrequently, even at leſs.

The moſt enlightened of the public creditors will be moſt ſenſible of the juſtneſs of this view of the ſubject, and of the propriety of the uſe which will be made of it.

The Secretary, in purſuance of it, will aſſume, as a probability, ſufficiently great to be a ground of calculation, both on the part of the government and of its creditors—That the intereſt of money in the United States will, in five years, fall to five per cent. and, in twenty, to four. The probability, in the mind of the Secretary, is rather that the fall may be more rapid and more conſiderable; but he prefers a mean, as moſt likely to engage the aſſent of the creditors, and more equitable in itſelf; becauſe it is predicated on probabilities, which may err on one ſide, as well as on the other.

Premiſing theſe things, the Sencretary ſubmits to the Houſe, the expediency of promiſing a loan to the full amount of the debt, as well of the particular ſtates, as of the union, upon the following terms.

Firſt—That for every hundred dollars ſubſcribed, payable in the debt (as well intereſt as principal) the ſubſcriber be entitled, at his option, either

To have two thirds funded at an annuity, or yearly intereſt of ſix per cent. redeemable at the pleaſure of the government, by payment of the principal; and to receive the other third in lands in the Weſtern Territory, at the rate of twenty cents per acre. Or,

To have the whole ſum funded at an annuity or yearly intereſt of four per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding five dollars per annum on account both of principal and intereſt; and to receive, as a compenſation for the reduction of intereſt, fifteen dollars and eighty cents, payable in lands, as in the preceding caſe. Or

To have ſixty-ſix dollars and two thirds of a dollar funded immediately at an annuity or yearly intereſt of ſix per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding four dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum, on account both of principal and intereſt; and to have, at the end of ten years, twenty-ſix dollars and eighty-eight cents, funded at the like intereſt and rate of redemption. Or

To have an annuity for the remainder of life, upon the contingency of living to a given age, not leſs diſtant than ten years, computing intereſt at four per cent. Or

To have an annuity for the remainder of life, upon the contingency of the ſurvivorſhip of the youngeſt of two perſons, computing intereſt, in this caſe alſo, at four per cent.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, JANUARY SESSION, 1790.

WHEREAS the operation of the Federal Government, according to the exiſting laws of Congreſs, will prove greatly injurious to the commercial intereſts of this State, unleſs a further ſuſpenſion of the ſame can be obtained. And whereas this General Aſſembly, at the preſent ſeſſion have paſſed an Act recommending a State Convention, in conformity to the recommendation of the General Convention held at Philadelphia, and of the Congreſs of the United States; and there is every reaſon to hope that the acceſſion of this State to the Federal Union will, in a ſhort time, entitle the citizens thereof to all the benefits of the Federal Government. And whereas it is neceſſary that application be made in the mean time, for a ſuſpenſion of the Acts of Congreſs ſubjecting the citizens of this State to foreign tonnage and duties:

It is therefore Voted and Reſolved, that his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requeſted to make application, in the name of this State, to the Congreſs of the United States, for reviving the indulgence granted to the citizens of this State by an Act of Congreſs of their laſt Seſſion, during the good pleaſure of Congreſs.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

FEBRUARY 6.——DOLLARS at 8s.

JAMAICA Spirits,	5ſ3.*a* 5ſ6	Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 6ſ.
Antigua Rum,	4ſ9. *a* 5ſ.	Do. 18. inch do.	18ſ
St. Croix, do.	4ſ4. *a* 4ſ8.	Butt white oak ſtaves,	35ſ.
Country, do.	2ſ10. *a* 3ſ.	Pipe do. do.	9l.
Molaſſes,	2ſ2.	Hogſhead do. do.	6l. 10ſ.
Brandy,	6ſ. *a* 6ſ3.	Do. do. heading,	8l.
Geneva,	5ſ.	Iriſh barrel do. ſtaves,	3l. 5ſ.
Do. in caſes,	28ſ. *a* 29ſ.	Hogſhead red oak do.	5l. 5ſ.
Muſcovado Sugar,	80ſ. *a* 72ſ.	Do. French do.	5l.
Loaf, do.	1ſ3.	Hogſhead hoops,	4l.
Lump, do.	1ſ1½.	Whiteoak ſquare timber per ſquare foot,	10*d.*
Pepper,	3ſ.3	Red wood, per ton,	28l.
Pimento,	1ſ. *a* 1ſ4.	Fuſtick,	10l.
Coffee,	1ſ7. *a* 1ſ8.	Beaver, per lb.	12ſ. *a* 16ſ.
Indigo, (Carolina)	3ſ. *a* 6ſ.	Otter per ſkin,	9ſ. 32ſ.
Do. French,	18ſ.	Grey fox,	4ſ7.
Rice,	21ſ.	Martin,	4ſ10.
Superfine Flour,	49ſ.	Racoon,	3ſ6 *a* 7ſ6.
Common do.	42ſ. *a* 44ſ.	Muſkrat,	10*d. a* 14*d.*
Rye do.	25ſ. *a* 26ſ.	Beaver hats,	64ſ.
Indian Meal,	18ſ.	Caſtor do.	48ſ.
Rye,	4ſ9. *pr. buſh.*	Chocolate,	14*d.*
Wheat,	9ſ3 *a* 9ſ6.	Cocoa,	70ſ. *a* 80ſ.
Corn, (Southern)	4ſ.	Cotton,	1ſ9.
Do. (Northern,)	4ſ3. *a* 4ſ6.	Tar, pr. bar.	11ſ. *a* 12ſ.
Beef, firſt quality,	45ſ. *a* 48ſ.	Pitch,	16ſ.
Pork, firſt quality,	70ſ. *a* 75ſ.	Turpentine,	18ſ. *a* 20ſ.
Oats,	1ſ7.	Tobacco, James River,	4*d. a* 3½*d.*
Flax-ſeed,	5ſ9 *a* 6ſ.	Do. York,	4*d. a* 3½*d.*
Ship bread per cwt.	21ſ.	Do. Rappahanock,	2*d a* 3½*d.*
Country refined bar-iron,	28l. *a* 30l.	Do. Maryland, coloured,	5½*d.*
Do. bloomery,	25l. *a* 26l.	Do. Weſtern-ſhore,	2*d a* 3½*d.*
Swedes do.	45l.	Lead in pigs, pr cwt.	60ſ.
Ruſſia do.	30l.	Do. bars,	68ſ.
Pig-iron,	8l 10ſ. *a* 9l.	Do. Shot,	68ſ.
German ſteel, per lb.	9*d.*	Red lead,	68ſ.
Nails American, by caſk. per. lb. 4d.	14*d.*	White do. dry,	95ſ.
Do. do. 6d.	12*d.*	White do. in oil,	5l. 12ſ.
Do. do. 8d.	9½*d.*	Salt-petre hams,	7½*d.*
Do. do. do. 10d.	7½*d a* 8½*d.*	Spermaceti candles,	3ſ.
Do. do. do· 12d.		Mould do.	11*d. a* 1ſ.
Do. do. do. 20d.		Tallow dipt,	9½*d.*
Do. do. do, 24d.		Soap,	5*d. a* 8*d.*
Pot aſh, per ton,	39l. *a* 40l.	Caſtile ſoap,	9*d. a* 10*d.*
Pearl aſh,	48l *a* 50l.	Engliſh cheeſe, pr. lb.	15*d.*
Bees-wax per lb.	2ſ2. *a* 2ſ3.	Country do.	5*d.*
Mackarel per barr.	26ſ. *a* 30ſ.	Butter,	1ſ.
Herrings,	18ſ.	Hyſon tea,	11ſ. *a* 12ſ.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot,	10*d.*	Sequin do.	6ſ6.
Dominico, do.	9*d.*	Bohea do.	2ſ6. *a* 2ſ8.
Honduras, do.	7*d.*	Ginſeng,	3ſ. *a* 4ſ6.
Logwood unchipped, pr. ton.	8l.	Starch Poland,	7*d.*
Do. chipped.	14l.	Snuff,	2ſ3.
2 inch white oak plank, per m.	10l. 10ſ.	Allum ſalt, water meaſure, pr. buſh.	3ſ6.
1 inch do.	5l.	Liverpool do.	2ſ.
2 inch white pine plank,	8l.	Madeira wine, pr. pipe,	60*l. a* 90*l.*
1½ inch do.	6l. 10ſ.	Port,	46*l.*
1 inch do.	3l. 10ſ.	Liſbon, pr. gal.	5ſ.
2 inch pitch pine do.	10l.	Teneriff,	4ſ.
1½ inch do.	6l. 10ſ.	Fyall,	3ſ3.
1 inch do.	4l.	Dutch gun-powder, pr. cwt.	8*l.*
Pitch pine ſcantling,	3l. 8ſ.	Nail rods, pr. ton,	36*l.*
Cyprus 2 feet ſhingles,	1l. 10ſ.	Lintſeed oil, pr. gal.	4ſ.
Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 8ſ.	Whale do. pr. barrel,	50ſ. *a* 56ſ.
Cedar 2 inch do.	1l. 10ſ	Spermaceti do,	6*l.*
		Shake-down hhds.	3ſ6

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE, No. 4, BURLING-SLIP,

A General Aſſortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Among which are the following Articles:

BOOK Muſlins 8-4 6-4 5-4	‖	HUMHUMS,	
Jackonet do.	‖	Long Cloths,	
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds,	‖	Caſſas,	
Chintzes,	‖	Seerſuckers,	
Ginghams,	‖	Boglapores.	

A Variety of handſome painted MUSLINS.

With many other Articles, which will be ſold by the Piece or Package, low for caſh.

And a few pair large handſome Cotton COUNTERPANES, much warmer than Blankets.

JANUARY 9, 1790. t. f.

WAR-OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Invalid Penſioners of the United States, reſiding within the States reſpectively, that one moiety of their aunual penſion, commencing on the fifth day of March laſt, will be paid at the places and by the perſons herein after mentioned, on the fifth day of March enſuing, and that the ſecond moiety of the ſaid annual penſion will be paid at the ſame places and by the ſame perſons, on the fifth day of June enſuing.

The States,	*Places,*	*and perſons by whom the penſions will be paid.*
New-Hampſhire,	Portſmouth,	Joſeph Whppile.
Maſſachuſetts,	Boſton,	Benjamin Lincoln.
Rhode-Iſland,	Providence,	Jeremiah Olney.
Connecticut,	New-London,	Jedidiah Huntington.
New-York,	New-York,	John Lamb.
New-Jerſey,	Perth-Amboy,	John Halſted.
Pennſylvania,	Philadelphia,	Sharp Delany.
Delaware,	Wilmington,	George Buſh.
Maryland,	Baltimore,	Otho H. Williams,
Virginia,	B. Hundred,	William Heth,
North-Carolina,	Hillſborough,	John Haywood.
South-Carollna,	Charleſton,	George Abbott Hall.
Georgia,	Savannah,	John Haberſham.

January the 28th, 1790.

By order of the Preſident of the United States.

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

IN order to prevent unſucceſsful applications, the following information is re-publiſhed, reſpecting the vouchers which will be required.

"THE returns which have been or ſhall be made to the Secretary for the Department of War by the ſeveral States of the penſions which have been granted, and paid by them reſpectively will together with the vouchers herein required, be conſidered as the evidence whereon the payments are to be made.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing it, is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2dly. An affidavit agreeably to the following form: to wit—

A. B. came before me one of the Juſtices for the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited.)

That he ſerved in (regiment or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an Invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney muſt, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeable to the following form,

I A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney to receive in my behalf of (the firſt or ſecond moiety) of my annual penſion, as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, this

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of

Acknowledged before me

Applications of executors or adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the Invalid died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident of the United States of America.

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

War-Office, October 13. 1789.

☞ *The Printers throughout the United Statesare requeſted to inſert the above information, for the benefit of the unfortunate invalids, who have ſuffered ſeverely in the cauſe of their country.*

A NEW MAGAZINE.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that the firſt Number of this Magazine will be publiſhed as ſoon as a number of ſubſcribers ſufficient to defray the expence ſhall be obtained: and not on the firſt day of February, 1790, as was formerly propoſed.

This Work will be entitled,

THE PHILADELPHIA MAGAZINE.
AND
UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

By a Society of Gentlemen.

PLAN AND CONDITIONS.

1ſt. THE objects of the Philadelphia Magazine and Univerſal Aſylum, are to enlarge the underſtanding, to rectify the heart, and to pleaſe the fancy, by ſuch means as may be beſt adapted to the ſtate of ſociety and manners in this confederated republic.

2d. Intereſting and entertaining eſſays, in proſe and verſe, on philoſophy, politics, commerce, agriculture, manufactures, polite learning, wit and humour (uncontaminated with ribaldry or licentiouſneſs) and in a word, on all other ſubjects which may be deemed worthy of public attention, ſhall be inſerted in this Univerſal Aſylum of Literature.

3d. This miſcellany ſhall contain much original matter; but a rage for originality *ſhall not prevent the inſertion of valuable extracts from other publications.*

4th. A comprehenſive and impartial abſtract of the Debates and Proceedings of the Congreſs of the United States of America, *ſhall regularly be given, beginning with the firſt ſeſſion under the preſent government.*

5th. Foreign and domeſtic occurrences ſhall be faithfully recorded.

6th. The Philadelphia Magazine ſhall be publiſhed, punctually, on the firſt day of every month.

7th. Each number ſhall contain eighty pages, octavo, on an elegant new letter, and fine paper.

8th. The price to ſubſcribers will be two dollars and two-thirds per annum; *one dollar and one third to be paid upon the delivery of the firſt number, and the ſame ſum at the commencement of every ſucceeding half year.*

Subſcriptions are received by moſt of the Printers and Bookſellers in the United States, and in other parts of the continent of America, in the Weſt-Indies and in Enrope, who are requeſted to forward the names of ſubſcribers, with their titles, and places of reſidence.

The uſual allowance will be made to all who favor this work by collecting ſubſcriptions for it.

The advantages that are to be expected from the united efforts of a literary aſſociation, inſtituted for the ſole purpoſe of ſupporting the Philadelphia Magazine and Univerſal Aſylum, muſt be obvious to every one.—Such a plan, while it engages the firſt abilities, enſures a greater variety and a more uniform ſupply of valuable matter, than could be afforded by any individual, however elevated his genius, or great his endeavors.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 1, 1790.

Publiſhed by JOHN FENNO, No. 9, MAIDEN-LANE, near the *Oſwego-Market*, NEW-YORK.—[3 *dol. pr. an.*]